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號七十二百八千七萬一第 日一十二月五年卯乙

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 1ST, 1915.

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號一月七年四國民華中

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5th. Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per S.S. ANZEL.	
7th. Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per S.S. MONTAGUE.	
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY.
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.45 " "	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 2.45 " "	" " " "
2.45 " " 3.10 " "	" " " "
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Every Half-Hour.	
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7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 " "	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" " " "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " " "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " "	" " " "
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7th Class Fare	Shanghai (S.M.S. Train) 7th Class Fare	7th Class Fare	Shanghai (S.M.S. Train) 7th Class Fare
8th Class Fare	Shanghai (S.M.S. Train) 8th Class Fare	8th Class Fare	Shanghai (S.M.S. Train) 8th Class Fare
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1st February, 1915. [37]

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[31-4]

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Inspection invited.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

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HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.**1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.**The illustrations this year are unusually heavy,
owing to changes incidental to the War.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.**THE OVERSEAS CLUB
AT SHANGHAI.****PROTEST AGAINST TRADING WITH
THE ENEMY.**About 200 members of the Overseas Club
were present at a special meeting held at
the Palace Hotel on June 23rd, to consider
the following resolution:—Resolved that members of the Shang-
hai Branch of the Overseas Club urge the
Government to take immediate steps to
prevent trading with the enemy in China,
on lines similar to those prevailing in
Great Britain and the Overseas Domini-
ons.The chair was occupied by Captain
Lake, Vice-President of the Club, who
was supported on the platform by Messrs.
E. Jenner Hogg, F. S. Little, C. Holliday,
H. A. J. Macray, F. F. Mackay, W. A. C.
Platt, H. M. Mann, and Miss E. Newbery
(Hon. Secretary).The CHAIRMAN pointed out the object for
which the meeting had been called, and
said that it had been thought fit that a
large body like the Shanghai Branch of
the Overseas Club, with over 800 members,
ought, by passing the resolution, to lend
its support to the authorities in their
endeavour to represent the feeling of the
Government.The resolution was then proposed by
Mr. E. S. LITTLE, who said:—It is with a
certain amount of diffidence that I
move this resolution. It is an abnormal
resolution and one which, on the face of it,
is something contrary to the kind of
thing we Britons are accustomed to. We
are sportsmen and we always like to give
fair play and no favour to all in the
field. This is not a resolution altogether
in accord with that feeling or the strictly
Christian teachings we have all imbibed.
Nevertheless, it is one which it is neces-
sary to consider, to pass and to act upon.War is the negation of all the highest
ideals of our life and, in such a state
as we are in at present, we have to do
things which are abnormal and non-
altruistic. War is the negation of all the
ordinary things of life, of moral and every
other kind of law, all of which are
suspended during the period of such a war.
As is now going on. We have been
taught all our lives: "Thou shalt not
kill." Now it is: "Thou shalt kill."All the commandments are held in
abeyance and might is the only thing
that is right to-day. The Germans have
taught us that and are driving it home
in every possible way. It would be a
monstrosity of thought and act to meet
a man in the street, thrust a bayonet in
him and take his life, whether you know
him or not, or had a quarrel with him
or not. Yet that is the law to-day and
our brave fellows are out on the Continent
to do that, so as to prevent the enemy
further transgressing the laws of
humanity.We are face to face to-day with the
most stupendous struggle of all human
history—a war of barbarism against
civilisation. It is an almost unthinkable
thing. Ten months ago it was entirely
unthinkable. I think if we review human
history and take the subject and details of
the most savage wars that ever disgraced
the world, nothing can best or rival
the awful deeds of barbarism and
the devil the Germans are perpetrating in
Europe. There is not an unthinkable
thing they have not done. They have mur-
dered women, babies and innocent men,
they have destroyed ships of no military
value whatever, and generally engaged in
unmerciful murder—not a fair man-to-
man fight. If we lost ten thousand men
in fair fighting none would have a word to
say, but the deliberate murder characteris-
tic of German warfare to-day, the misuse
of the white flag and the deeds of
devilry performed in Europe are the signs
of a war of barbarism against civilisation
which we are fighting. Some
people say that the Germans have taken
the lid off Hell, and that is what has
happened. Our civilisation, our liberty,
our lives, all the things we hold dear, and
the things we pride ourselves on, that
we have fought for and stood for
centuries, are liable to disappear in a
cloud of darkness.If the Germans win, a great pall of
darkness will set over the world, which
centuries could not remove. It is abso-
lutely necessary for the continuance of
civilisation in comfort on earth that
Britain and her allies should win in this
terrible strife. (Applause.) We have a
higher object than, as Britons, carry
the flag. We are fighting for the great
humanity and liberty in its highest sense
as no nation or combination of nations
ever fought in the history of the earth,
and we glory in that fact. I do not ask
you to engender in your hearts the hymn
of hate, or lower the standard of fair
fight which we have always stood for.
Leave that to the Germans. We Britons,
I trust, will always keep the flag flying
for the highest kind of civilisation. We
have nothing to be ashamed of. We have
fought fairly, treated prisoners kindly
and have not murdered women and child-
ren. Now that I have explained away
my diffidence, I say that I do not move
this resolution in any bitter spirit of
nationalism, but for the great principles
for which we are fighting. We out here
have a part to play. It may not be
important, but no part, however small,
can be neglected.We therefore ask you to urge the
Government that all trade with the
enemy shall cease in China, as it has
ceased in Great Britain and in other
parts of the world where the British flag
flies, and principles which I have just laid
down. We have no wish to destroy
individual Germans, but we are deter-
mined that we will do everything we
possibly can to destroy that system for
which all Germans stand, and which I
regret so many Germans in China stand
for; they have approved of the dastardly
things which the rest of the world has
condemned and which have been perpe-
trated by Germans of the highest class,
from the Emperor down. By we today
ask you to do something to bring about
that final, glorious consummation for
which we are struggling—an undoubted
victory of the British and allied flags
over Germany. The Government has told
us not to trade with the enemy, that it
is advisable for us not to trade. I ask
you by this resolution to urge upon the
Government to change that word"advisable" into a word or series of words
meaning absolute and actual prohibition:
(Hear hear.) If the Government con-
sidered it advisable not to trade, surely
the inevitable, logical and next step is
to forbid actually and absolutely all
trading with the enemy in any circum-
stances whatever. I have been reminded,
and I know that there are many who have
declined to trade with the enemy on the
ground of patriotism, but there is a loop-
hole for others who are not so high-
minded. One Briton under a patriotic
feeling, refuses to trade with the enemy,
and another Briton, feeling himself at
liberty under the "advisable" clause of
the Government, takes the business! It
simply means that the patriotic Briton
suffers personally, and nothing is done
towards the great aim of preventing trade
with the enemy. That can only be done
by joining hands all round, and if we
cannot do it voluntarily, by an act of
self-sabotage, then we must ask the
Government to make it impossible, to make
it a crime for any Briton to trade with the
enemy, and that is what we ask you to do
to-day. There are difficulties in the situa-
tion. We are not able to solve those
difficulties, because we do not understand
them all. But the Government is in
possession of all the facts, the Govern-
ment knows all the details of this great
question and we must leave it to
our responsible Government to find a way
of overcoming the difficulties and to pass
as quickly as may be, an Order-in-Council
requiring all Britons to cease trading
with the enemy.Now I should like to put to you just
one or two final words. I consider it to
be the duty of every Briton, not only to
cease trading with the enemy, but to take
other steps to prepare himself in every
possible way to push British trade in
China. The great incentive at the back
of trading is that of making profits for
ourselves, of making a living, supporting
ourselves and our families, and of giving
ourselves those things which we delight in.
But I would ask you to go beyond this
more or less selfish though very necessary
incentive, and look upon it as a patriotic
duty. If we vote for this resolution, I
trust that everyone will go forth from this
room determined to fit himself as they
never determined before to take the trade
which the Germans have had into our
own hands, and push it so that we may
strengthen the hands of our Government
and of our Allies against the enemy. To
do that Britons must recast (some of us)
our old ideas. The Germans have been
accustomed to take risks. We must take
risks, and we can only hope that when
we take those risks our Government
will keep a benevolent eye upon us and
come to our rescue whenever possible.
We must do the same work which the
Germans have done. We must get beyond
the tented fields of Shanghai, and get out
into the interior, into the back parts of
China to get that trade which we have
been accustomed to sit down here and wait
until it came to us. We have got to
do the same work, and I would strongly
urge every Briton to regard it as his
duty, and to fit himself to take the trade
which the Germans now have, which they
have won by hard work, by taking risks,
and by getting into the interior. I trust
that we shall pass this resolution and that
the Government will be urged to restrict
altogether trading with the enemy, and
that we shall recognize, not only in our
own selfish interests, but on great
patriotic grounds, that we must take this
trade in order to weaken those powers
of barbarism and strengthen the powers
which we are fighting for liberty and
civilisation. (Loud applause.)Mr. E. F. MACRAY, in seconding, spoke
as follows:—I say that no legitimate
measure can be taken of too severe a
character to destroy the enemy. We
ought to remember that in commerce, as
in war, the enemy will stop at
nothing in order to gain his ends. It
is sometimes said that we ought to consider
those enemy subjects with whom we lived
on terms of friendship for many years
out here. Do they approve of their
Government? If there are such let them
come out and say so. (Applause.) In this
great war in which our Empire is throwing
International Law and the common usage
of war to the winds, in this death
struggle in which the best of our men are
being slain by foul means more than fair,
those who are not for us must be against
us. (Applause.) It is said we should
consider the Manchester merchant and the
probable serious loss owing to the stoppage
of trade. I do not think there can be
any stoppage to his trade. I think the
leading British and neutral merchants
in Shanghai can take over all the trade
that has been done now they have got
the opportunity to do it. Let us try
to deal effectively with this disgraceful
trade with the enemy in China. Let us
tell the Government that eight hundred
members of this Overseas Club in Shang-
hai back up the stopping of Manchester
merchants from trading with the enemy
completely and definitely until the war
is ended. (Applause.)The resolution was then put to the
meeting and unanimously carried.
Mr. HOLLIDAY said that he had a matter
to mention not directly connected with
that for which they had been summoned,
but still of importance. The honorary
secretary had received a letter from the
chief secretary in London, saying: "If
you want to take up any active work
at present in connection with the war,
I suggest that you become responsible for
other great hospitals. The cost is £22
per annum. I will keep you posted as to
the inmates." As a branch, continued
Mr. Holliday, they had done absolutely
nothing for anybody except themselves.
They celebrated Empire Day, had a very
good time, and he thought, get this
money's worth of fun out of it, but that
was literally all they had done. Monthly
£22 was £625 and the committee did not
feel justified in finding that out of
the funds of the branch, because, out of
every dollar received ninety cents had to
be sent home and, in addition, there were
considerable expenses. It was suggested
that each member send in a dollar and
anything more required the committee
would make up out of the club funds.
The suggestion was unanimously agree-
d to, and quite a large sum of money was
collected over to the honorary secretary.
A vote of thanks to the speakers and
the Chairman brought the meeting to a
close.**THE WAR'S EFFECT ON
JAPANESE INDUSTRIES.**The following extracts are from recent
issues of the *Japan Chronicle*:—**MACARONI.**The Dai-ri Flour Mill has recently taken
up the manufacture of macaroni with
Japanese flour and machinery. The ven-
ture is quite successful, the *Asahi* reports,
the product being in no way inferior to
any of the foreign macaronis hitherto im-
ported. Moreover, it can be turned out
at 30 sen a pound, against 43 sen which
the imported article costs.**ASAHI GLASS CO.**The Asahi Glass Co., to whom the war
has brought much business, have decided
to establish a branch of the same size as
their Amagasaki works in Kyushu, at an
estimated cost of ¥2,000,000.**IMPERIAL IRON FOUNDRY.**The Department of Agriculture has
published a statement regarding the
widening of the operations of the Imperial
Iron Foundry. The various economic
changes brought about by the war, says
this statement, have caused unprecedented
activity in the Japanese mercantile
marine, with a consequent increase in ship-
building, the tonnage under construction
in Japan at present amounting to between
200,000 and 300,000. Thick steel plates
for shipbuilding cannot be produced in
Japan, there being in no steelworks the
necessary plant. At a cost of ¥2,400,000,
which was sanctioned by the Diet at the
last session, therefore, the Government
proposes to extend the Imperial Foundry,
so that it may be able to supply the need.**COTTON BLANKETS.**One of the articles of trade that Ger-
many has lost and Japan is gaining, says
the *Mainichi*, is the supply of cotton blan-
kets to India. An order for 100,000 has
come to hand, of which half has been taken
up by Koba exporters, 20,000 by an Osaka
firm, and the rest is still under negotia-
tion. This is the first order received in
Japan for this class of goods, and the
trade is considered a promising one.**JAPANESE MILLS AND MILITARY
(CLOTHING).****ENORMOUS REQUIREMENTS OF RUSSIA.**Orders from Russia for 3,000,000 yards
of military cloth were received last
autumn, and for 5,000,000 yards more in
the spring, the whole to be delivered by
August 15th next. Of the latter order
the Japanese mills could only undertake
one-half, the War Office, through whom
it came, being left with the rest on its
hands. On an extension till March being
granted, the Japan Wool Weaving Co.
secured an order for 1,300,000 yards, and
the rest was distributed among five other
companies. A further order for 300,000
was secured by the Japan Wool Weaving
Co.According to the Russian commission-
ers who came to Japan to make purchases,
says the *Mainichi*, the Russian Govern-
ment has to keep 10,000,000 men (includ-
ing prisoners) clad, and this takes eight
yards of cloth per man. All the 45 wool-
len mills in Russia could hardly turn out
80,000,000 yards of cloth in eight months,
and there is the clothing of the general
population to consider as well. The
orders placed in Japan represent only one-
twentieth of the Russian Government's
requirements.Recently, continues the *Osaka* paper,
the Japan Wool Weaving Co. dispatched
3,500 pieces of muscadine to a British
Government order. Messrs. Takata &
Co., of Tokyo, have received orders from
England for the supply of hundreds of
thousands of yards of military cloth, but
have had to refuse them, as the Japanese
mills cannot possibly undertake any fur-
ther contracts. The demands in England
are very heavy just now, owing to the
equipment of the new troops just proceed-
ing to the front. The Russian military
authorities, the *Osaka* journal states, look
with a somewhat jealous eye on English
orders coming to Japan, and have been
making inquiries with a view to keeping
the whole of the Japanese mills engaged
exclusively on their work. The *Mainichi*
thinks (or perhaps it would be better to
say, hopes) that there will be some com-
petition between the two Governments for
the Japanese cloth.**THE DYE INDUSTRY.****QUESTION OF SUBSIDIES.**The Department of Agriculture and
Commerce has arranged to hold a con-
ference with representatives of the principal
dye companies, the Mitsui
and Mitsu Bishi firms, Government ex-
perts, and others, regarding the subsidies
to be granted to manufacturers of dyes
and pharmaceutical chemicals, as sanc-
tioned by the Diet at the recent special
session. A great deal of dispute has cen-
tered about the question whether the vari-
ous companies concerned should work
independently, making the drug and dye-
making an auxiliary to their business.
This was how they wished it, and how the
Bill was drafted. The Diet as a whole,
however, was rather in favour of a very
large concern, which would be capable of
the economical distribution of labour and
utilisation of by-products which have
added so much to the economic efficiency
of the German dyeworks, and the provi-
sion for the subsidising of dye manufac-
ture as an auxiliary industry was there-
fore removed from the Bill. The
authorities propose to put the new law
into force from August last, so those in-
terested have to come to a conclusion re-
garding their embarkation on this
industry quickly.A deck boy who was called to give evi-
dence at the *Paluba* inquiry said that he
was on the *Paluba* when she was tor-
pedoed. "Are you going to sea again?"
he was asked, and the boy promptly re-
plied, "Yes."

INTIMATIONS

DRINK**ALLSOPP'S****BRITISH PILSENER****BEER.**

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. R.
NOTICEALL Persons applying to the PROVOST
MARSHAL for Passes are requested to
future to apply between the hours of 9 A.M. to
1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]**CLEARANCE SALE****LAMPSHADES.****30 per cent. discount for CASH.****KOROTKOV & CO.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1915. [645]

KEROSENE.**WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you
pay?**Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil"
from the Compradore. Why not tell him to
get**"FISH" OR "CROWN"?**It is just as easy, and you will be certain to
get something good. Besides, you will pay
less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN

"FISH."

Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.

THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD
USE IS**"CROWN."**

Packed in naked tins without case. Price for

2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.

73, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [642]

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Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915. [725]

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 25th.

THE ENTRY OF ITALY.

The resort to a Coalition government is one of the chief events of the week, and is as intensely interesting to us at home in England as the entry of Italy into the war. Both the new government and Italy have yet to be tested. At the moment they are unknown quantities, and no wise man will choose to prophesy with confidence as to how far they will affect the issue of the struggle. The credit of the Italian entry into the fight for freedom belongs most of all to the poet D'Annunzio, whose fervid oratory has brought the spirit of ancient Rome seething through the veins of the warm-blooded Italians. We wish them well, we believe in their devotion to liberty, and we rejoice that they are with us in the fight against the Prussian tyrant.

As to the political changes in England, the right note has been struck by Mr. Winston Churchill. It must have been galling to him to have the upstart in the Admiralty and unpleasant disagreements of opinion with Lord Fisher, after all his efforts to make the British Navy efficient and ready for the fight. And whatever may be said against Mr. Churchill, his towering service he performed for England at the outset of the war—he had the entire fleet mustered at Spithead just prior to the crisis—and, when the fateful hour struck, the flower of the British Navy was cleared for action in the North Sea, and the Germans were cornered in the Kiel Canal. Now, with deep disappointment, I do not doubt, in his soul, he responds thus to a newspaper request for a message on the situation—"Any public man who at this moment nourishes any thought except that of waging war against the enemy by the most effective means should never be forgiven by his fellow-countrymen."

As to Lord Fisher, I cannot vouch for the story told by Sir Arnold White in a morning paper, but it has some of the atmosphere of truth about it to those who know him. "A Cabinet Minister (so the story goes) said to Lord Fisher: 'You have broken up one Cabinet; are you going to break up a second?' 'Cabinets,' replied the old man, 'are like children; they grow up, and I must get rid of them.' 'What are Cabinets to me? My business is to win the war. To prevent Germans from winning this war. To kill Germans in the affair of women and soldiers, not Parliaments and Cabinets. Therefore, I will work with neither Mr. Churchill nor with Mr. Balfour as head of the Admiralty.' Much as we admire Lord Fisher as a fine type of sailor, few of us can swallow that doctrine in its entirety, for though we value his aid, we cannot agree to stamp on Parliamentary authority when he bids us.

One of the few streaks of sentiment akin to humour that we can extract from this rather sorry squabble all round is the attitude of the country to Mr. Lloyd George. Not eighteen months ago, we were hearing responsible, dignified citizens describing him as "a ragged-breathed little Welsh attorney." Last week, when it was reported that in the Coalition Cabinet he would be removed from the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer to make room for Mr. Bonar Law or Mr. Austen Chamberlain, bankers and City men unavailingly sent strong representations to the Premier that the much-abused Welsh attorney should still be left with the handling of the colossal financial expenditure of the country. What is the secret? It is not easy to put in a sentence, but to say that it is a Celtic magnetism, combined with acute intelligence, breadth of receptivity as to ideas, and great tact and charm of manner will, perhaps, be to mention some of the ingredients in a character that has won the admiration, even if it sometimes stirs the opposition, of the magnates in the wealthiest city in the world.

LONDON IN WAR TIME.

London, you be a rummy, seems just as ever. So it is, on the surface, but one has not to be very observant, even in the daytime, to see the scars beneath the garb of cheerfulness. At night, of course, though the theatres are doing good business, the darkness of the streets, and the comparative quiet, with their reduced traffic of motor-buses, carries a notion of the war even to the most heedless. You can see, if your eyes are alert to human interest, all sorts of little evidences of that warmth of feeling that courses beneath the outward calm of the English exterior. There are smart automobiles drawing up in the morning at the military hospitals, and presently a little circle of wounded men are being whirled away in comfort to take the air, in charge of some gentle lady who knows not one of her guests, nor

asks for more than the knowledge that they are of the elect who have given the hazard of their lives in proof of patriotism. It is a sight to stir the blood to see some frail old lady of the old school, normally proud and haughty, but now, under the spell of tender emotion for the stricken heroes, charmingly explaining to her rather awkward but obviously delighted "boys," the scenes en route, as the motor speeds to the parks. And they tell of scenes that are not without humour, as, for instance, of the wounded soldier who was in a picture palace the other day with two girls occupying the seats to his right. The girls looked at his arm in a sling, at the pallor of his cheek—and they wondered if Dame Grundy would permit their tribute to one who had obviously played the man. Should they venture a little present, and if so should it be chocolate or cigarettes? They at last agreed on the former and bought a threepenny packet, which they passed to the soldier with many a stumbling expression of their respectful sentiments. He looked for a second and then accepted the gift with a low and the remark "Now that is really awfully kind of you." His clothes were those of the ordinary Tommy, but there was that in his speech that they did not expect. It made them a little apprehensive, and they were still more so when he turned to an elegant lady on his left and said "Have one, ma'am?" The gracious lady glanced with a shadow of surprise at the packet and then, seeing the situation in all its bearings, smiled the most radiant of smiles and said "Indeed, I will." A little later, when the audience left the theatre, the donors of the little gift saw the recipient and his mother enter an expensive motor car that was awaiting them at the door.

THE ITALIAN GENERALISIMO.

General Canova, who has taken command of Italy's First Field Army, is one of the finest cavalry leaders alive. To look at his alert, upright figure one would never realise that he is seventy. Thus, he will be the oldest Commander-in-Chief taking part in the war. He set the seal to his career in 1911, when, during the annual manoeuvres, he handled his large force with such masterly skill that his selection to take command of the operations in Tripoli followed almost as a matter of course. He has visited London on several occasions, and has a great admiration for the British army. He is also loud in his praises of Sir John French as a leader of troops. General Canova is extremely popular with his men, especially with those who served under him in Tripoli. Curiously enough, he was born under Austrian rule, being a native of Venetia.

A FRANCHISE BILL.

One of the earliest measures to be introduced by the new Government will be a Franchise Bill designed to protect the vote of men taking part in the war. Mr. Asquith's Cabinet had already approved in principle a measure of this description, and negotiations were going on at the time of the crisis to make this an agreed measure between the parties. But the negotiations were far from complete, and I understand the permanent party officials have been asked to have ready a scheme which may be used as a basis for a remodelled measure. The general idea is that the measure must be purely protective, and in no way creative of votes. A suggestion made some time ago that all men over 21 serving in the Army should be given the franchise has been considered with respect as a desire to recognise patriotic service, but cast aside as quite impracticable. It would be a widening of the franchise purely on sentimental grounds, and without any popular mandate. When the contemplated measure ripens—and it will have to ripen rapidly for registration "surveys" are begun in June—it is likely to be found to provide that all voters in military or naval service whose qualifications were sound up to the date of their enlistment shall retain their places on the voters' lists in spite of any subsequent laws in their qualification caused directly or indirectly by the call of their national service.

THE COALITION CABINET.

The new Coalition Cabinet is tolerably close to the forecasts that have been flying about in the last few days, so far as the men in it are concerned, though the shuffle has landed some of them in different posts from the one we had marked out for them. As mentioned above, Mr. Lloyd George has not been kept at the Treasury, in spite of the appeals of the bankers, who will hardly feel pleased to have to deal with Mr. McKenna. The plain citizens—including myself—are mystified at this appointment, for the McKenna method of dealing with aliens and suffragettes has never impressed us. Mr. Asquith, however, has great faith in him, and even

the Conservative forecasts included him in the Coalition, so the rest of us must grin and bear it. Mr. Bonar Law's business training ought to help him in dealing with Colonial affairs, but his appointment in any other than these war times would assuredly be something of an experiment in that position. To find Sir Edward Carson, not so long ago breathing defiance of the law, now installed as Attorney-General, shows how deeply the war has moved us and swept away our political bias. Doubtless his appointment is in recognition of the splendid response of the Ulstermen to the Imperial call, but only a few short months ago if anyone had predicted this transformation scene he would have been scoffed at and his mental balance would have been the subject of grave misgivings. Lord Lansdowne, without a portfolio, and Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will have scope for their abilities in a sort of roving commission of assistance. It looks like a step down for Mr. Churchill, but in fact it is not, for the Coalition Government recognises his driving force and ability, and they look to him to make things move in difficult situations that may arise. Similarly, Mr. Lloyd George is to devote his lively intelligence to the expeditionary provision of munitions—a tremendously important position, more or less closely associated with Lord Kitchener at the War Office. Mr. Balfour at the Admiralty will have a new Sea Lord to work with, in place of Lord Fisher, and if his health stands the strain, should do well. The inclusion of the Labour Party chairman, Mr. Arthur Henderson, as Minister of Education, may mean a lot, for he will assist also in any Labour difficulties that arise in connection with the war. The omission of Mr. John Redmond breaks the complete round of parties, but his refusal of a seat in the Cabinet is in keeping with the consistent policy of the Nationalists. It does not mean hostility, but independence and watchfulness, for under the circumstances the Irishmen may be forgiven if they feel a little apprehensive about the turn of fate that has postponed the consummation of their hard-won victory. They are with the whole British nation heart and soul in the fight against barbarism, and the new Coalition is, in fact as well as appearance, a national one. It is to be hoped that it will mean added efficiency and such a speeding up of munitions as will hasten the end, and bring victory swift and sure to the cause we all have so much at heart.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

The Directors in their report upon the transactions of the Company during the year 1914 state: "The Fire Premium income for the year, after deducting the sums paid for re-insuring surplus risks, amounts to £3,098,721. The net Losses, inclusive of full provision for all claims that had arisen before the close of the year amount to £1,886,743 (80.95 per cent). After providing for Expenses, the surplus, with the addition of Interest, amounts to £156,995, to which has been added £15,146 from the Reserve for unexpired risks. The Balance of £172,141 has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The assets of the Company exceed fourteen millions pounds sterling."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

- JOINED.**
- The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1865 Sapper E. A. Hyndman to Engineer Company.
No. 1866 Sapper M. F. dos Remedios to Engineer Company.
 - The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—
Pte. W. B. Hind from 30th June, 1915, to 17th July, 1915.
Gr. A. E. Silstone from 4th July, 1915, to 12th July, 1915.
 - MUSKETRY.**
Recruits of Scouts Company, Sunday, 4th July, at 9 a.m. at King's Park Range. Every man who has not fired a Musket Course in Hongkong must attend. Uniform must be worn. Corp. Grimes, R.E., will attend.
 - The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. on Friday, 2nd July.
 - PARADES.**
Parades for to-day (Thursday), 1st July.
Parades for Friday, 2nd July.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section—Squad Drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters. Sergt. Bullock will attend. Remainder, nil.
 - DETAILS.**
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until the morning of 3rd July: Centre Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Capt. G. G. Wood.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night: No. 1 Section Art. Bty.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennet.
On duty on night of 2nd July: Left Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Rees.
Orderly Officer: Lieut. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant: Sgt. Crawford.
G. E. Stewart, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

- PARADES.**—"A," "B," and "C" Companies will parade on Friday, July 2nd outside the Volunteer Headquarters and proceed to the Peak by tram. Dress, khaki shirts and shorts without rifles and equipment as under:—
"A" Company at 4.45 p.m.
"B" Company at 4.55 p.m.
"C" Company at 5.05 p.m.
Officers and N.C.O.s. will carry note book and field glasses.
RECRUITS.—Recruits will parade under Sergt-Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 4.15 p.m. on Monday, July 5th, Wednesday, July 7th and Thursday, July 8th. Dress, Drill Order.
The parade ordered for July 1st is cancelled.
"D" COMPANY.—"D" Company will parade at the Parade Ground at Volunteer Headquarters on Wednesday, July 7th, at 5.30 p.m., under Sergt-Major Cooke. Dress, Drill Order. (Shirts may be worn).
SIGNALERS.—Signalers will parade on Wednesday, July 7th, at 5.30 p.m., at Murray Battery. Uniform optional.
CLASS OF INSTRUCTOR.—A Class of instruction will be held on the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, July 6th, and Thursday, July 8th, at 5.30 p.m., under Sergt-Major Bond. Dress, Drill Order. The class ordered for July 1st is cancelled.
GUN CLUB HILL.—On duty at Gun Club Hill and Prisoners of War Camp for the week commencing Saturday, July 3rd, and ending Saturday morning, July 10th.
AT PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Saturday, July 3rd, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.
Sunday, July 4th, Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.
Monday, July 5th, Sections 1 and 2 of B Co.
Tuesday, July 6th, Section 1 of C Co.
Wednesday, July 7th, Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.
Thursday, July 8th, Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.
Friday, July 9th, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.
AT GUN CLUB HILL.
Saturday, July 3rd, Section 1 of C Co.
Sunday, July 4th, Sections 3 and 4 of A Co.
Monday, July 5th, Sections 3 and 4 of B Co.
Tuesday, July 6th, Sections 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.
Wednesday, July 7th, Sections 1 and 2 of A Co.
Thursday, July 8th, Section 2 of B Co.
Friday, July 9th, Section 1 of C Co.
The general duty of War Camp will be performed at Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 6.10 p.m.
The guard for Gun Club Hill will parade nightly at Star Ferry Wharf, Hongkong, at 8.15 p.m.

LEAVE.—Applications for leave of absence must be sent through the Officer Commanding the Company to which the applicant belongs and must state date of commencement of leave, length of leave required and destination, and in the case of leave for more than one month the application must be sent in at least 14 days before the intended date of departure.

- JOINED.**—Pte. W. J. Woodman having joined is posted to Co. A Section 3.
Pte. G. R. Edwards having joined is posted to Co. B Section 4.
Pte. W. Anderson having joined is posted to Co. B Section 1.
J. H. C. Goodban having joined is posted to Co. B Section 4.
Pte. S. D. Hickie having joined is posted to Co. D.
Pte. E. H. H. having joined is posted to Co. A Section 3.
AWARD OF PUNISHMENT.—Pte. J. Simpson ("C" Co.) has been awarded 48 hours' detention for being absent from duty without leave and for disobeying the lawful command of his superior officer.
ORDERLY OFFICER.—Orderly Officer for the week commencing July 3rd and ending July 10th, 2/Lieut. H. R. D. Hancock.
ORDERLY SERGEANT.—Orderly Sergeant for the week commencing July 3rd and ending July 10th, Sergeant Osberry.
G. K. H. Buxton, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

DRILL CUT—SPECIAL NOTICE.

This Competition, instead of being held quarterly as arranged, will take place in the months of January, April and October. The provisional fixture for Saturday, July 17th, is hereby cancelled. The first Competition will take place on Saturday, October 2nd.

In the meantime, and commencing on Monday, July 5th, Platoons will continue to parade under their Platoon Commanders once a week, and not twice. They will parade at the Central each week as follows:—
Mondays, Nos. 1 and 2 Portuguese Platoons.
Tuesdays, No. 1 British and Indian Platoons.
Wednesdays, Nos. 1 and 2 Chinese Platoons.
Thursdays, Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons.
Fridays, Nos. 3 and 4 Chinese Platoons.
No. 2 British Platoon will parade at the Water Police Station on Tuesdays.
Platoon Commanders will arrange that men who are backward are given further drill.

PARADES.

(ALL AT CENTRAL STATION.)
Thursday, July 1st, Nos. 3 and 4 Chinese Platoons, with Arms.
Friday, July 2nd, Indian Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Chinese Platoons, and Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese Platoons, without Arms.

RECRUITATIONS.
Constables A. W. Grant and D. James are permitted to resign.
F. C. Jervis, D. S. P. (Reserve).

ENEMY BEER \$100 A PINT.

A Penang contemporary reports:—
Gun Siam's first a shopkeeper at Penang was fined \$100 at the Western Police Court for selling a pint of German beer for consumption on the premises without a licence. The consumer or purchaser got off. About 65 bottles of beer were taken away from the shop.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1850). (TELEPHONE 1741.)

FOR ALL KINDS OF

BAGS

LADIES' LEATHER HAND-BAGS. SILK VANITY BAGS.

HOLDALLS LINEN BAGS.

GENT'S COLLAR BOXES. COLLAR BAGS.

KIT BAGS—SUIT CASES, CADDY BAGS.

HAT CASES, CRICKET BAGS.

TENNIS BALL NETS, ETC., ETC.

ALL BRITISH MADE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[32]

WE ARE OFFERING FOR ONE MONTH ONLY A SPECIAL LINE

IN

DRAB LINEN,

COAT AND TROUSERS \$7.50.

GROSE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS.

29, DES VŒUX ROAD,

HONGKONG.

LONDON CUTTER.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1915.

[602]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES!

24 PAGES!!

24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT of the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1915, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 6 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.
BANQUE BELLE FOUR L'ETRANGER.

The Interest less Income Tax at 2% and 6d. in the £, will be—
ON £20 BONDS. 12 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 1 6 0

Net amount payable 10 4 0
ON £100 BONDS. 60 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 60 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 12 0 0

Net amount payable 48 0 0
ON £500 BONDS. 300 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 300 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 60 0 0

Net amount payable 240 0 0
ON £250 BONDS. 150 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 150 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 30 0 0

Net amount payable 120 0 0
ON £125 BONDS. 75 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 75 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 15 0 0

Net amount payable 60 0 0
ON £62 10s BONDS. 31 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 31 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 6 3 0

Net amount payable 25 8 0
ON £25 BONDS. 12 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 5 0

Net amount payable 10 5 0
ON £12 10s BONDS. 6 5 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 6 5 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 1 3 0

Net amount payable 5 2 0
ON £6 10s BONDS. 3 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 7 6

Net amount payable 2 6 0
ON £3 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 3 6

Net amount payable 1 3 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable 8 0 0
ON £8 BONDS. 8 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 8 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 1 6 0

Net amount payable 6 4 0
ON £8 10s BONDS. 4 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 4 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 9 6

Net amount payable 3 2 0
ON £4 10s BONDS. 2 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 2 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 4 8

Net amount payable 1 6 0
ON £2 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 8 0 0
ON £8 10s BONDS. 4 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 4 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 9 6

Net amount payable 4 0 0
ON £4 10s BONDS. 2 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 2 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 4 8

Net amount payable 2 0 0
ON £2 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 1 0 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable 5 0 0
ON £5 10s BONDS. 2 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 2 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 4 8

Net amount payable 2 5 0
ON £2 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 1 2 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable 6 0 0
ON £6 10s BONDS. 3 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 7 6

Net amount payable 3 0 0
ON £3 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 1 5 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable 7 5 0
ON £7 10s BONDS. 3 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 7 6

Net amount payable 3 7 0
ON £3 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 1 8 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable 9 0 0
ON £9 10s BONDS. 4 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 4 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 9 6

Net amount payable 4 5 0
ON £4 10s BONDS. 2 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 2 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 4 8

Net amount payable 2 2 0
ON £2 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 1 1 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

Net amount payable 5 5 0
ON £5 10s BONDS. 2 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 2 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 4 8

Net amount payable 2 7 0
ON £2 10s BONDS. 1 10 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 1 10 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 4

Net amount payable 1 3 0
ON £1 10s BONDS. 10 0 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 10 0 0
Less Tax at 2% in the £ 2 0 0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NO. 4, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD near the Happy Retreat.
Apply to—
THE PLAISSETTY MANTL CO.,
113, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [720]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. JOHN ROBERTSON to sign our Firm per Procuration.
W. A. HANNIBAL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. [718]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by mutual arrangement Mr. RICHARD NICKOLAUS OHLER retired from our Firm on the 30th June, 1915. As from such date our Business will be carried on by the only remaining Partners FREDERICK BROUHAING MARSHALL and WILLIAM WILSON TAIT & Co.
Amoy, 1st July, 1915. [719]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO DAY (THURSDAY), the 1st July.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [716]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO DAY (THURSDAY), the 1st July.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [716]

NOTICE.

THURSDAY, July 1st, 1915, and until further Notice, 25% Cash Discount will be allowed on all Goods.
M. GAINS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [707]

A SNOWBALL BAG SALE.

IN AID OF THE BELGIANS IN ENGLAND AND IN BELGIUM.
will be held in THE GROUNDS OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on FRIDAY, JULY 3RD, FROM 4-7 P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady MAY, H.E. Major General KELLY, C.B., and Mrs. KELLY, His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES and Lady DAVIES, The Commodore and Mrs. ANSTRUTHER.

By kind permission of Col. WATSON and the Officers, the Band of the 7th Punjab will play during the afternoon.
Entrance from Lower Albert Road.
Admission 20 Cents. Tea 40 Cents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

NOTICE.
We beg to say that our late father, LU HAK MING, alias LU TAK SING, alias LU TUNG SHAU, a native of Ping Yuen district, Kwong Tung, who was poor when young, and who proceeded to Ipoh, Perak, and Seremban, in the Straits Settlements, to work mines for many years, succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, which was sent back to his native country and invested in real estate, i.e. over Fifty Houses for Shops in Swatow and Mei Yuen district, and over Twenty Houses, Shops and Schools, together with over Three Thousand Mu of Agricultural Land. These properties were all registered in the Magistrate's Yamen of Ching Hoi Mu-yuen and Ping-yuen, title deeds being held for them and tax regularly paid in respect of them.

Unfortunately, our late father died on the 23rd day of the Eleventh Moon last year in his native country, Ping-yuen district. There are seventeen sons of the deceased and each of us is entitled to a share of the said property. The first son named Lu Yeuk Hoi died some time previously and left two sons named Lu Hui Wan and Lu Yan Wan; the second son was named Lu Yeuk Leung alias Lu Kot Pang; the third Lu Yeuk Ko, alias Lu Fuk Ngom; the fourth Lu Yeuk Ngo, alias Lu Yam Sam; the fifth Lu Yeuk Kai, alias Shin Chai; the sixth Lu Yeuk Wah; the seventh Lu Yeuk Fook, alias Lu Kai Mi; the eighth Lu Yeuk Chow, alias Lu Chin Ping; the ninth Lu Yeuk Si, alias Lu On Chai; the tenth Lu Yeuk Hing, alias Lu U Tin; the eleventh Lu Yeuk Ching, alias Lu Sat Ting; the twelfth Lu Yeuk Tsi; the thirteenth Lu Yeuk Young; the fourteenth Lu Yeuk Kwai; the fifteenth Lu Yeuk Wung; the sixteenth Lu Yeuk Cheung; the seventeenth Lu Yeuk Ming; and there are also six or seven grandsons.

As we have so many near relations, it is feared that among them there may be one or two who might secretly contrive to defraud all of us, therefore, had a meeting and decided that no one be allowed secretly to sell or mortgage the said property. We therefore beg to announce publicly, as we fear that our distant relatives or friends are ignorant of the fact, that the said property cannot be mortgaged or employed as security for obtaining loans of money secretly, and if any of our brothers should have secured any loan on such security then or before the said meeting, the repayment of it from the one who is responsible for it, otherwise we will not be held responsible for any debt contracted.

Sign—
Lu Yeuk Ngo, Lu Yeuk Leung, Lu Yeuk Kai, Lu Yeuk Ko, Lu Yeuk Chow, Lu Yeuk Wah, Lu Yeuk Fook, Lu Yeuk Si, Lu Yeuk Tsi, Lu Yeuk Hing, Lu Yeuk Ching, Lu Yeuk Sat, Lu Yeuk Tsi, Lu Yeuk Young, Lu Yeuk Kwai, Lu Yeuk Wung, Lu Yeuk Cheung, Lu Yeuk Ming.

4th June, 4th Republican Year.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1915. [380]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [717]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 4, LYEMUN VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUROTOR.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1915. [501]

TO BE LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

HOMEVILLE, No. 143, Wanchai Road, 10-Roomed House, with Small Garden. Splendid View of the Harbour. TWO GODOWNS at Wanchai, Nos. 6 and 8, Cross Lane (formerly occupied by Meyerink & Co.).
Apply—
D. H. Cars of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1915. [661]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIR VIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road, containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants' Quarters.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [618]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th August next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Apartments throughout, including Water Carriage System.
"PENTHEW" Mindon Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court, 2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [58]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and "FREE RETREAT" 55, THE PATH "FREE RETREAT" 55, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and "FREE RETREAT" 55, THE PATH "FREE RETREAT" 55, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [33]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 8, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

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Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

90 CENTS PER DOZ.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

MARRIAGE.

BUNTING-MCCULLOCH. On June 24th, at Shanghai, ERNEST ISAAC BUNTING to HELEN GOLDIE MCCULLOCH.

DEATH.

WIMBOR. On May 20th, at Brighton, England, ROBERT FRANK WIMBOR, late of Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 30 years.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CORRUPTION IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH KAI has more than once fulminated in Mandates against corrupt practices by officials, and drastic steps have been taken on occasion against offenders. A week or more ago when we received from our correspondent in Peking a telegram conveying the sensational news that Mr. CHANG HU, the Vice-Minister of Finance, and Chief of the Salt Administration, had been dismissed from these offices and relegated to the "Szechuan Marshes" and that YEN KUO-SHANG, Vice-Minister of Communications, had been suspended from his office pending the trial of the Director of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, who has been arrested on charges of swindling, we took the news as its face value, that is to say, as further proof of the President's fixed resolve to purge the Administration of dishonest and corrupt officials. But the fuller information reaching us by mail indicates that the accusers of the disgraced officials were not as single-minded in their object as the President, and the sensational episode takes on the character of a triumph of political intrigue, and represents the climax of the struggle for political ascendancy which has long been going on in the Capital between the Anhui and the Cantonese parties. An important section of the native Press seems to view the matter in the light of a severe blow to the Cantonese, or LIANG-SHUI-YI, party, rather than as a blow to corruption in the Administration. The three officials who have come under the President's ban are Cantonese, and the new Chief of the Salt Gabelle belongs to the opposing party. No satisfactory investigation of the charges brought against CHANG HU, the cashiered Chief of the Salt Gabelle, seems yet to have been made. CHANG HU, in the first place, was impeached by Censors, at the instigation apparently of his political adversaries, and the MINISTER OF FINANCE being requested by the PRESIDENT to make a "casual scrutiny," reported that CHANG HU had "mismanaged the administration by imposing hardships on the people and undermining the nation." And the PRESIDENT, in his Mandate, says: "It has been known to us that CHANG HU is a man not without ability and versed in Salt affairs. He has been instrumental in raising money to pay the national debts, for which service he has been rewarded. But during the past four months of the current year, the receipts from the Salt tax are short of the estimates made by the said Vice-Minister to the extent of over \$10,000,000. Consequently the Minister of Finance was ordered to inquire into the matter. We are, indeed, surprised to learn that CHANG HU has been so treacherous. Strictly viewed, he should be severely punished; but in consideration of the fact that his talent is capable of being further used, and that he has rendered some meritorious service, he is hereby leniently dealt with and deprived of his office. He is also ordered to proceed to Szechuan in the capacity of his own rank and report himself to the Governor for suitable 'side duties' in order that he may have a chance to redeem himself." According to the Peking Gazette, which publishes the FINANCE MINISTER's report to the PRESIDENT, "the gravamen of the indictment against CHANG HU is that he has taken advantage of the reforms recommended by Sir RICHARD DANE and effected illicit operations in salt yielding him 'profits' on an enormous scale. It will be seen how deeply such action strikes at the root of all administrative co-operation between Chinese and foreigners. Is it any wonder that for reasons of State, it was considered advisable to avoid publicity in connexion with the reasons necessitating the retirement of Mr. CHANG HU?" For our part we do not understand what good reason of State there can be for avoiding such publicity. All the harm that can be done to the State has been done by the publication of the Presidential Mandate, and the interest that remains for the general public, foreigners included, is to know the facts of the case, and to know the charges by a competent tribunal whether they are well-founded. The report of the MINISTER OF FINANCE is certainly inconclusive in itself, and CHANG HU's memorial to the PRESIDENT gives plausible reasons for the shrinkage of the Salt income. The MINISTER in his report emphasised that "although it is usually difficult to find proof in such cases of dark and crooked practices, yet everybody knew that CHANG HU indulged in gambling for large stakes and often staked tens of thousands of dollars on a single throw, causing the greatest scandal among the officials. If that be true, it affords a noteworthy commentary on the attention paid to Presidential Mandates among the high officials in Peking. More than one Presidential Mandate has been issued within the last twelve months inveighing against gambling by officials, and one of these Mandates, we recollect, held the higher officials responsible in this connection for the conduct of their subordinate officers. Yet here we have the Finance Minister saying of the Vice-Minister that "everybody knew" him to be a great gambler. One of the leading Chinese papers of the North, commenting on this political sensation remark, that "where there is profit there is corruption," and it asserts the prevailing habit of gambling to be the chief cause. Another of the leading native papers tells us that in the matter of corruption there is very little to choose between the Anhui and the Canton faction. The real bone of contention, it says, is "control of the finances"—that is to say, "they are simply quarrelling for gold." So far as the action taken by the PRESIDENT aims at the purification of the administration from the evils of corruption it cannot but command the hearty approval and support of the public. It is a Sisyphean task to which the PRESIDENT has set his hand, but if a pure and honest administration in China is ever to be obtained, this task must be pursued rigorously without respect to the rank and position of the offender and the political faction to which he belongs. And the punishment must fit the crime. But it would be more satisfactory to persons who may be unjustly accused, and we should think it would be more helpful generally to the cause of purity, if the widest publicity were given to all such cases by investigation by competent judges in Criminal Courts.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 9 a.m.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is called for to-morrow.

On the 21st birthday of the Prince of Wales, a contribution of \$5,000 from Shanghai to the Prince of Wales' Fund was sent to London.

The many friends in Selangor of Mr. William Cowan (sometime Protector of Chinese) will be sorry to hear that he has lost a son, who was killed in action at the battle of Ypres.

Payment of the half-yearly interest on the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures (Kailan Bonds) of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd. is announced in to-day's new advertisements.

Up to and including June 30th, the subscriptions to the Chinese National Salvation Fund handed in at the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications at Shanghai amounted to \$630,152 and Tls. 3,530,438.

A telegram received in Shanghai from Colombo by one of the consignees of the *Nabia's* cargo says a large quantity of cotton was jettisoned from the *Nabia* and that the steamer will probably become a total wreck.

A northern contemporary learns from home that Captain Padesey, R.F.A. (who is well known in Hongkong), has been reported missing or killed; but there were still hopes of hearing of his safety as a prisoner when the mail left.

Among the list of appointments in the Royal Naval Air Service, published last month, we notice the name of Flight Lieut. D. C. Young, who is promoted Flight Commander. Flight Commander Young is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Young, of Kobe.

An extraordinary meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is convened for the 12th inst. when resolutions will be proposed to expel members of enemy nationality. The terms of the resolutions will be found in the advertisement appearing in the first column of this page.

A couple who stated that he had been employed by the Kowloon Godown Company for over 20 years, was sentenced by Mr. Lindes yesterday to six weeks' hard labour for the larceny of a box of tools from a case in the Company's godown. The defendant was stripped by the Indian watchman, and the brushes were found hidden under his jacket.

At the Magistrate's yesterday, H. Overy, an assistant at Messrs. Power, Ltd., was summoned for allowing his dog to be at large without wearing a muzzle. The defendant was summoned to appear at the previous day, but sent his dog instead. Yesterday, when asked to appear for his non-appearance, he said that the dog knew more about the matter than he did. L. R. Work observing that the defendant had caused the Court inconvenience, imposed a fine of \$10.

The fortnightly whist drive of the Royal Dockyard Recreation Club took place last evening. There was a good attendance, 22 tables being in use, and the usual 24 hands were played. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Budden, and the winners were as follows:—Ladies: 1, Mrs. E. J. Windbank (wife of the Hon. Secretary); 2, Mr. E. Williams (wife of the General Secretary); 3, Mrs. C. J. Tacchi. Gents: 1, Mr. Sears; 2, Mr. Puckett; 3, Mr. Gibson. Hidden number prizes—Mrs. Eekes and Mr. Ward.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to give and grant to the undermentioned gentlemen His Royal licence and authority to wear decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—First-Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Sir Richard Morris Dane, K.C.I.E.; Fourth-Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Ronald Bagley Aries, Tienstin-Pukow Railway; Fifth-Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Donald Robert McEwan, of the Bank of China, Peking; Seventh-Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, Oliver Heywood Hulme, Acting Deputy Postal Commissioner, Nanking.

The following are the Company's figures for the week ending June 26:—
Receipts compared with corresponding week last year \$ 12,419
Aggregate to date \$ 1,129
No. of weeks 26
Total \$ 273,182
Decrease to date \$ 23,120

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.
The following are the Company's figures for the week ending June 26:—
Receipts compared with corresponding week last year \$ 12,419
Aggregate to date \$ 1,129
No. of weeks 26
Total \$ 273,182
Decrease to date \$ 23,120

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.
The following are the Company's figures for the week ending June 26:—
Receipts compared with corresponding week last year \$ 12,419
Aggregate to date \$ 1,129
No. of weeks 26
Total \$ 273,182
Decrease to date \$ 23,120

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THE WAR.

"A PANORAMA OF DEATH."

PEN-PICTURE OF ARRAS BATTLEFIELD.

RUSSIA TO ORGANISE MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

REPLY TO GERMAN SUCCESSES.

STARVED-BUT UNDAUNTED.

BRITISH PRISONERS' FINE SPIRIT.

FRANC-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RENCH TURN THE TABLES.

PARIS, June 29th.
4.50 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—
The French turned the tables on the Germans in the battle around the sunken road from Angres to Abtain. An infantry action enabled the French to invade.

An incessant battle continues at Baguelat. Air torpedoes and grenades are doing a prominent part. A German tank in the Vosges momentarily threw off the advance guards at Metzeral. An immediate counter-attack has already repelled part of the lost ground.

PARIS, June 30th.

The evening communiqué says:—
We have re-conquered all the positions of Metzeral. There were only trifling actions elsewhere.

BENT BUT NOT BROKEN.

GERMAN LINE AS RESULT OF THE ARRAS FIGHTING.

THE BATTLEFIELD DESCRIBED.

LONDON, June 29th.

The great battle to the north of Arras described from the German standpoint in a dispatch to the *New York Herald*, led from the Bavarian Headquarters, at Souchez, on the 29th inst. It claims that the German line from Arras to Ypres has been bent but not broken under General Joffre's terrific battering.

The writer says:—"I visited to-day the front of the Division of the Lorraine, and saw a magnificent panorama. The line of the German ridge and the greater portion of the slopes of Lorette are held by the French and English, while the Germans cling tenaciously at the foot, shell craters dot the slopes so closely that it is inconceivable how a human being could survive."

10,000 UNBURIED DEAD.

On the ground from the Lorette Heights to Neuville St. Vaast and the Labyrinth of the trenches, thousands of unburied dead lie in the sun. The trench is a cesspool. Through holes in the trench and quicklime, the stench is a matter of life and death. Words cannot convey any idea of this picture. White eyes staring out of faces buried to coal-black by the sun. In some places there are piles of bodies. As the days and weeks pass, they shrivel and shrink till they look like heaps of old clothes. These silent heaps are most weird by moonlight.

The tower swayed and rocked at every shot fired by the German mortar-batteries below.

PANORAMA OF DEATH.

On a ridge two miles south of where the French-German trenches were closest, shells from both sides were bursting like spray in a heavy sea. On the shore, out of a clump of trees, half-a-mile away, came an ammunition wagon racing down a road, the driver lashing the horses and shells bursting all round. We watch fascinated the first living thing we had seen in this panorama of death. The scene is constantly changing, yet varied only in the intensity of the cannonade and smoke. The General, in a voice of deep pathos, tells me of his heavy losses during the past five weeks and refers to the suffering of the wounded lying for hours between the lines in a scorching sun, crying for water till death relieves their sufferings. "Neon approaches and the fire of the French artillery increases in intensity. The explosion of a shell close at hand makes us realise that our reserved fire is dangerous. 'It is a long way to fall; let us get down,' remarks the General, and we lose no time."

BRITISH INVALIDED PRISONERS FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 29th.
In exchange for 200 Germans, British invalided prisoners numbering 300 officers and men of the R.A.M.C. have arrived in Holland from Germany en route to England.

Those not wounded described the German prison conditions as "rotten," and stated that the prisoners were practically living on parcels sent from home. But the spirit of the prisoners was fine. They often sang down the German bulletins and sang "God Save the King." Latterly the German warlike attitude had much changed, and they thought that the desires for peace were apparently general.

THE HISTORIC RUSSIAN RETREAT.

LONDON, June 30th.
The *Morning Post* telegraphed the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies, on the 29th inst., congratulating him on the ability shown in conducting one of the most difficult retreats in military history. The journal received the following reply yesterday:—"The Russian Army, like the Armies of the Allies, draws strength from the principles for which it fights, and the certainty of final victory."

RUSSIA AND PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

REPLY TO GERMAN SUCCESSES IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.
A Board of Military Supplies has been formed, presided over by the Minister for War, comprising members of the Duma, the Imperial Council, and representatives of industry and commerce, and has been empowered to compel manufacturers to give precedence to Government orders, and the requisition of public and private supplies.

The formation of the Board is hailed as Russia's reply to the German successes in Galicia. It was the outcome of a public demand formulated on the arrival of the Congress of Trade and Industry, and was strongly supported in the Duma. Practically all Russia will be handed over for the production of munitions to the Board, which is empowered to expend unlimited amounts.

ORGANISING THE NATION.

OBJECTS OF THE BRITISH REGISTER BILL.

LONDON, June 29th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Long (President of the Local Government Board) introduced the Bill of the National Register. He said that the object of the Bill was not to coerce labour, but to secure the complete and satisfactory organization of the nation. We must ascertain minutely the extent of its resources. Besides maintaining an Army and Navy, it was our paramount duty to maintain our industrial and financial position. The Bill would provide machinery to procure the maximum output at the minimum cost. There would be compulsory registration of all males and females of the ages 15 to 65. It would give their age and description of employment, and would be asked to volunteer for special work besides their ordinary occupation. This would enable the Government to take full advantage of the service of everybody.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Snowden, a Labour M.P., deplored compulsory registration and the surrender of Trade Union restrictions. The insertion of a clause in the Bill securing their restoration after the war would be preferable, he said, to the nation's word.

Mr. Grady, another Labour member, condemned in the strongest terms Mr. Snowden's speech as an attempt to separate the workers and their leaders. The latter, he said, were constantly receiving appeals from Trade Unionists in the trenches to get more munitions made, even at the expense of Trade Union rules, so that they might get a fair show. The Labour representatives who discussed the Bill at the Treasury adopted it unanimously.

Mr. Henderson, President of the Board of Education (Labourite), said he suspected the attitude of Mr. Snowden and the Independent Labour Party towards industrial compulsion was influenced by their attitude towards the war. If industrial peace was to be maintained it was impossible for the Bill to be less drastic.

AUSTRIAN INTRIGUES IN ALBANIA.

ROME, June 29th.
Montenegro has occupied Scutari and Alessio. She has sent a Note to the Powers explaining that she was compelled to do so by Austrian intrigue in Albania, the object of which was to prevent Montenegrin troops going to help the Serbians, which they are now able to do.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

AN ADDITIONAL 50,000 MEN.

LONDON, June 30th.
In the House of Commons, on a supplementary vote for an additional 50,000 men for the Navy, Dr. Macdonald said that they were not required for the Fleet. He had under arms and in training all the men wanted at present, and no difficulty was expected in supplying future needs, but recruiting was so good that the number provided for in the Estimates for present needs, namely, 250,000, had been exceeded, and the Admiralty was bound to ask Parliament for authority to cover the additional cost.

Mr. George Lambert emphasized that the Navy's control of the seas was the master-key to the situation. It had ample supplies and reserves of ammunition. The vote was adopted.

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

SUCCESS ABSOLUTELY SECURED.

LONDON, June 29th.
There was a great gathering in the Guildhall to hear Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour on the War Loan. The Lord Mayor promised that the City would play its part in raising money for the country's needs, and by practising thrift, so essential at the present time.

The Prime Minister, who was ovated, affirmed that the success of the loan as a financial instrument was absolutely secured. The fact that the loan was unlimited meant that every citizen in the Empire was invited to subscribe as much as he could towards complete and speedy victory.

Mr. Asquith emphasised the undoubted attractions of this great democratic loan. (Cheers.) He declared that waste to-day by individuals or classes was nothing short of a national danger. He pointed out the impossibility of selling investments or property, or of borrowing abroad, to meet the unprecedented drain on our resources. Consequently the only course for Britons was to diminish their expenditure, and increase their savings. It was not merely a question of self-reservation, but a question of empire beyond the confines of our world-wide Empire. Namely, one of the whole future of humanity—Was it right or wrong to dominate mankind? We should fight to the end—(cheers)—to the last farthing in money, the last ounce of strength and the last drop of blood. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Bonar Law, who had a magnificent reception, emphasised that every shilling saved and lent to the country was a national asset. If the people realised this the response would exceed the most sanguine expectations. The nation appealed to the patriotism of all and he was convinced that the appeal would not be made in vain. Anything in the nature of a forced loan would be disastrous. Britain's chief contribution to the Allied cause was the command of the seas and her financial resources. Neither had failed. (Prolonged cheers.)

NATIONAL MINISTRY FOR NEW ZEALAND?

IMPORTED PROJECT MOOTED.

WELLINGTON, June 29th.
In the House of Parliament Mr. Massey announced that the Government were prepared to form a National Military Ministry for the duration of the war. Thus the whole energies of the country would be concentrated on the prosecution of the war.

Sir J. Ward asked for time to consider the proposal.

CATHOLICS AT VARIANCE.

ROME, June 29th.
The Archbishop of Cologne and Munich have protested to the Pope against the publication of a French Catholic report of German atrocities, and declare that if the French and Belgian clergy continue their campaign the German Catholic clergy would take reprisals, presenting the unedifying spectacles of a Christian Brotherhood divided.

GALLANT HEROES.

MORE VICTORIA CROSSES AWARDED.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to the following:—

Corporal J. Upton (1st Sherwoods). At Rougemont on the 5th May, he all the day showed the greatest courage in rescuing wounded under very heavy rifle and artillery fire, going close to the enemy's parapet. One of the rescued wounded was killed while Upton was carrying him. When not actually rescuing wounded, Upton was busy dressing serious cases exposed to the enemy's fire.

Private E. Walker (1st Bedfordshire). At Hill 60, after his trench had been vacated consequent on a gas attack, Walker entered single-handed to prevent the enemy taking possession. Reinforcements were unable to reach him, and he was left alone. Walker went back and brought up men himself, although completely exhausted. The trench was held. This very gallant soldier died shortly afterwards from the effects of gas.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS.

PROHIBITED BY MANDATE.

PEKING, June 30th.
A Mandate has been issued prohibiting the boycott of Japanese goods, and pointing out that "the trade between China and Japan is mutually beneficial, while the boycott would create ill-feeling with another country, and our own country would suffer loss through trade depression and shortage of Customs revenue." The Governors of the Provinces have been ordered to suppress the boycott movement.

The latest report of the Belgium Commission of Inquiry concerning Germany's violations of international law states that the Germans made a dead end against the horses, and cleared the stud farms, for which Belgium is noted. Officers and soldiers amused themselves by bayonetting valuable horses, while enormous quantities of produce, metals, and chemicals were carried to Germany.

ALIEN ENEMIES IN HONGKONG CLUBS.

WHOLESALE EXPULSION BY CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB.

"TALK AND THOUGHT MISUS FRILLS."

By an unanimous and enthusiastic majority, the members of the Corinthian Yacht Club last night passed the following resolution:—

"That as it is not for the comfort or convenience of the members of the Club as a whole that any member who is the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a member of the Club, this meeting, under the powers given by rule 12 of the Club rules, hereby expels the following members, who are subjects of nations between which and Great Britain a state of war exists:—A. Bue, W. J. Fischer, A. Jeffers, E. Haasemann, F. Heermann, P. Hill, M. Jensen, F. Knell, P. Meyer, W. Pajsen, C. Rosemann, C. Schluter, A. C. Seidel, J. Steinhoff, W. Susemihl, R. Timmerscheidt, J. Uldersup, G. Vierich and O. Zwanck."

The Vice-Commodore, Mr. G. G. Wood,

presided and in moving the resolution said that the notice had been in their hands for some time and no doubt everybody had discussed it, and there was no reason why the C. Y. C. should not follow the lead of the premier club in the Colony, and also of other clubs throughout the East.

Also, a few remarks, he was sure, would not be out of place. He would restrain himself from saying too much, because once having started speaking of a thing, especially of Germans at the present day, one was liable to say things which would not look well after they had been taken down and put in black and white. Therefore he had thought over his few remarks before he delivered them. He would read out what he had put down because then he would not run off the rails, for one could really get carried away when talking about Germans. The Vice-Commodore then proceeded to remark:—"The notice you have just heard read, and which has been in your possession for some week or ten days no doubt was not unexpected, seeing that other clubs of far greater importance have considered and carried into execution what I trust we shall do after the proposition has been made and seconded. At first it was thought expedient to follow the lead set by our premier club, by adding a clause to one of your rules to cope with the situation, but we have a rule (Rule 12) which covers what I trust will be an unanimous move. This rule has been embodied in our rules from the formation of the club, and is known or should be known, by all members. Another point is that on our proposal forms, the forms on which each member's name appeared when he was proposed and seconded before joining, and which was signed by him, bears words to the effect that he agrees to abide by the club rules. To carry out this rule strictly in accordance with its meaning (each member referred to must be dealt with separately by ballot at a general meeting specially called for the purpose. This meeting is called for that express purpose. This method of dealing with the situation no doubt will strike some as being somewhat drastic, but let me point out that we are living in times when 'spades are spades' and straight thought and talk minus frills is what is required. (Applause.) As you are aware, the inhuman actions of our enemies have roused such a storm of indignation amongst all civilised nations that there can be but one thought amongst us, and that is to uproot and cast out the filthy thing that we have been harbouring for so many years. Many of our friends over the way no doubt fondly imagine that the British will always be so good and will forget and forgive as soon as the war is over. I am convinced that the forgetting and forgiving process will be of longer duration than any other that has ever taken place, and it is up to us to do our part of not forgetting and forgetting too lightly. (Applause.) One has only to imagine for a moment the awful treatment meted out to the Belgians being served to our own fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers. The awful savagery has been proved beyond all doubt when such men as Mr. Asquith, the Premier, will speak openly before the House of Parliament about it. One has only to take up a paper and read a few of the frightful things perpetrated by the Germans as given by the Bryce Commission that has been formed to look into the facts of the various cases, to put it down again with a sickening sensation of disgust, and a feeling of revenge will take its place immediately. (Applause.)"

If the German officers allow, and do themselves, things like this which murder is but child's play, those men whose names we have before us, some of whom would rank as officers and some not, are of the same breed—and a leopard can't change his spots, and they would do the same to you and yours if opportunity permitted. The frightful atrocities perpetrated by the Germans will stand out as a monument to the Tenth which will outlive all the records of barbarity, and may that monument live to make a German ashamed of being a German. It is for you, gentlemen, to say whether you consider these members whose names you have before you are fit and proper persons to remain members of this British Corinthian Club. I will now put the proposition to the meeting as it stands."

Mr. W. B. Hryn seconded, and a vote was taken on the names should be taken jointly.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and all the members mentioned in the foregoing resolution were expelled en bloc.

Mr. Wilson asked if the members mentioned in the resolution would be eligible for membership after the war, or was there any rule by which they could be eligible out of the Club without again being eligible for membership.

The Vice-Commodore replied that they would be eligible for membership again provided they could get someone to propose and second them. (Laughter.) "I think this is quite sufficient, and we may assume it means that they are quite cut out."

In reply to another member, the Chairman added that they would also have to be approved by the Ballot Committee. He also remarked that he thought they could congratulate themselves from that moment that there was not one single enemy member of that Club. (Applause.) They had now got a clean membership.

Mr. CLAXTON called attention to the boats owned by the enemy members and which were now lying at their moorings. He suggested that they should apply to the Attorney-General for instructions with regard to these.

It was subsequently decided to ask the Attorney-General for instructions with regard to these.

AN INDIAN CONSTABLE'S "EVIDENCE."

Arising out of a small case in which a Chinese was charged with causing obstruction by moving his stall into the street, an Indian constable is to be reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police for untruthfulness. Acting Inspector Brazil told the Magistrate that he had, as directed by his superior, made enquiries into the case. He visited the place where the constable alleged the obstruction occurred, and found that no such obstruction as stated could have been caused. The stall was in a niche, probably a doorway at one time, and was a fixture. It could not have been carried out into the street. He had also inspected the door, which had been very much damaged. A folk told him (the Inspector) that the constable caused the damage.

Mr. A. P. Lindsell directed the Inspector to inform the constable that he did not believe his evidence, and that the Inspector's enquiries made it quite clear that it was impossible for the defendant to do what the constable stated he had done. The constable's conduct would be reported to the Captain Superintendent of Police. The defendant was discharged.

THE SINKING OF THE "INDRANI."

We were evidently mistaken in supposing that the liner *Indrani*, which has been sunk by a German submarine, was the ship of that name belonging to the "Indra" line trading to the Far East. Apparently she is a ship of the Donaldson line.

A correspondent informs us that the *Indrani* which was known in the Far East originally belonged to the "Indra" Line Ltd., but was sold a good long time ago to her present owners, Donaldson Bros., since when she has not visited the East. She was built in 1888. A second *Indrani* took her namesake's place in the "Indra" Line Fleet and after doing good service out here was in turn sold to a Japanese firm, again to make place for a third *Indrani*. And herein lies a strange coincidence between the *Indrani* and the *Indrani*. Your telegram explains the fate of the former; the second was captured by the *Kororua* a few days after leaving New York with a full cargo of coal for the Philippines, and after acting as a scout to the cruiser was interned in a South American Port under the German flag.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A Japanese paper remarks:—For some reason or other, vessels plying the Bombay, Calcutta, and European services seem to fight shy of calling at Hongkong. Consequently, cargoes destined to Hongkong are now lying accumulated at Japanese ports.

The H.A.L. steamer *Sai-no-miya*, which was captured by the Japanese Navy last summer in the Kitan Straits, and which with her cargo was confiscated after a series of trials in the Prize Court, has since been in the service of the Japanese Navy under the name of the *Tamaguchi-maru*. As the Navy has no further use for the vessel, the authorities have decided to sell her by auction.

The Japanese Volunteer steamer *Sa-zu-maru* has been looking for a customer for many years, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. At a time when steamers twenty years old are selling for more than their original price there seemed to be some hope, but the best offer for the *Sa-zu-maru* was ¥600,000 by a Russian company. This is about half her original cost. However, it was a case of now or never, so the bargain was closed. Repairs are necessary before she can be used, and for these the Mitsui Bishi Yard has made an offer through the Russian Consul at Nagasaki.

We are informed by M. Thomas, the local agent, that no Hongkong sailings of the M. M. Company's Mail Steamers will take place during the month of July on account of requisitions from the French Government which apply to s.s. *Atlantique* and *Fille de la Cote*. The former was requisitioned at Yokohama; and the latter will be handed over at Shanghai and consequently will not proceed to Japan.

The *Times* military correspondent writes on the 29th ult.:—"No German offensive in France, on a large scale, is practicable before the end of July, and it will not even then be practicable if the Russians hold together. Our present duty is to exploit this delay, and take advantage of the German Eastern offensive by sending every available man to prosecute our own offensive."

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A STRONG GERMAN ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, June 29th.

A communiqué reports:—

A stubborn battle continues in the district of Ozarow consequent on a strong German advance along the left bank of the Vistula. After all-night fighting, the enemy were repulsed everywhere on the 27th inst., with heavy loss.

Before retreating on the Gnilalipa river to the east of Lemberg, on the 26th inst., the Russians repulsed desperate attacks of great German forces on the left of the Dniester.

GERMAN PROGRESS CONTINUES.

DESPERATE ATTACKS ON THE DNIESTER.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.

A communiqué says:—The advance of great enemy forces between the sources of the Dniester, in the Lublin Government, and the Western Bug continues. Our outposts in the region of Tomaszew on Sunday and Monday repulsed several desperate German attacks. The enemy on the Dniester, reinforced with fresh German troops, in a series of desperate attacks sought to throw into confusion the Russian troops retiring on Gnilalipa, but he failed, suffering enormous losses.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH GUNBOAT'S GOOD WORK.

TURKISH MUNITIONS DEPOT DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 30th.

The *Times* correspondent at Mytilene says that the gunboat *Husar* on the 27th inst. bombarded the ports of Tchesme, Lidia, and Agelia, opposite Chios, and destroyed the munitions and petroleum depots at Lidia, and the Customs-house at Agelia. The Turks at Tchesme fired 2,000 rounds from rifles at the *Husar*, without effect.

[H.M.S. *Husar* is of 1,070 tons displacement, and was completed in 1895. She carries two 4.7-inch guns.]

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAD WEATHER HAMPERING OPERATIONS.

ROME, June 29th.

A communiqué says:—Bad weather is hampering our operations. There is nothing important to report from any front.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

GREAT FRENCH TRIBUTE.

PARIS, June 29th.

The *Temps*, in a lengthy tribute to the great part Great Britain has played in the war, says that she has assured the Allies of such a control of the seas that the public are apt to think it quite natural. After citing the advantages conferred on France by maritime supremacy, the *Temps* points out that Britain's military effort surpassed all expectations. She was now organising the manufacture of munitions in a manner that would soon have effect.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

LONDON, June 29th.

Sir Edward Grey has returned from his holiday, and will resume his duties at the Foreign Office shortly.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHILAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, Moka, 29th June—Haiphong 26th June, Rieo, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CHONGKING, British str., 1,311, Rieo, 29th June—Saigon 25th June, Rieo, Butterfield & Swire.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,842, J. McGregor, 30th June—Melbourne 24th June, General, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

JINSEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,062, T. Terada, 29th June—Singapore 24th June, General, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KATO MARU, Japanese str., 2,014, S. Toke, 30th June—Saigon 25th June, General, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LOOKSANG, British str., 1,092, J. Lusk, 30th June—Manila 26th June, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MYOGISAN MARU, Jap. str., from Canton, 29th June—Haiphong 26th June, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., from Canton, 29th June—Haiphong 26th June, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAKSANG, British str., 577, Matthews, 29th June—Haiphong 27th June, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TUNGS, Norwegian str., 1,030, C. Corneliusen, 30th June—Saigon 25th June, General, Order.

USUKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,553, G. Kamazaki, 29th June—Wakamatsu 22nd June, Co., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WOSANG, British str., 1,129, J. M. Smith, 30th June—Swatow 29th June, Ballast, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YINCHOW, British str., from Canton, 29th June—Haiphong 26th June, General, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YOKOHAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,819, S. Komatsubara, 29th June—Tacoma and Shanghai 26th June, General, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, 30th June.

CHONGKING, British str., for Shanghai.

MYOGISAN MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

ANAMBA, British str., for Singapore, 30th June.

CHONGKING, British str., for Canton, 30th June.

JINSEI MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe, 30th June.

KISHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Yokohama, 30th June.

KUMCHOW, British str., for Canton, 30th June.

PANAMA, Danish str., for Canton, 30th June.

TUNGS, Norwegian str., for Bangkok, 30th June.

WOSANG, British str., for Shanghai, 30th June.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Longway* reports: Moderate to fresh S.E. to S.W. wind, moderate sea and clear.

The British str. *Changking* reports: Light variable winds and fine clear weather throughout the voyage.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Jinsei Maru*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Messrs. S. Nakagawa and S. Yamaguchi.

Per *Empire*, from Melbourne, for Hongkong, Mr. P. J. Lobs, Mr. L. Lobs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hill, Mr. W. C. Fox and Mrs. Tooley.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tengo Maru*, for San Francisco, etc., Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Braden and infant, Mr. A. K. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Christie and 2 children, Rev. J. B. and Mrs. D. H. French, Dr. F. T. Graham, Mrs. C. A. Holmes, Mr. W. G. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Henry and 3 children, Miss Emma Hefner, Mr. H. R. Johnson, Mr. L. P. Johns, Mr. L. H. Kibby, Mrs. W. H. Logan, Miss Louise Lanthorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ch. Lavell, Mr. F. K. Lewis, Mr. C. R. McClane, Mr. J. V. Mayhew, Mr. Angel Ordover, Mr. Uno Piovanio, Mr. W. B. Roberts, Mr. C. A. Shamotulski, Mr. H. Tobias, Dr. and Mrs. Vincent and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wilson, Mrs. G. G. Woodruff and infant, Mr. J. B. Wright and Mr. H. E. Willis.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Eastern* left Sydney for this port (via Queensland ports, Port Darwin, and Manila) on 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 15th July.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Shanghai at 8 p.m. 27th June, left Shanghai at 7 a.m. 28th June, and is due to arrive Hongkong at a.m. 1st July.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Kumsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 2nd July.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Radnorshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 12th July.

INDRA LINE.

Indrasamha, from Vindictostock, is due in Hongkong end of July.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Australian Oriental Line str. *Tai-yuan* left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine Ports on 26th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 26th July.

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Canton: "Messrs. A. R. WATSON & Co."

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting this section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	ROUTE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KARMALA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 3rd inst.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. T. Jeffery	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES via SINGAPORE, &c.	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	E. Kan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES via SINGAPORE, &c.	ANTANTIQUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES via SINGAPORE, &c.	CITY OF KINGSTON	Brit. str.	1 m.	Komatsubara	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KIELUNG, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Saint Ronald	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 6th inst.
NEW YORK via PANAMA	SAINT RONALD	Brit. str.	1 m.	Shirai Maru	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	About 6th inst.
SEATTLE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R.R. CO.	On 7th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. G. Stevens	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	MONGOLIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Emory Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 20th inst., at 1 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHIMO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Emory Rice	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	PEBIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Emory Rice	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 23rd inst.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	GURUBAT	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 22nd inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 8th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 6th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 8th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	DOUGLAS LARPAIR & CO.	On 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	DOUGLAS LARPAIR & CO.	On 9th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 6th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 7th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 5th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 4th inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHONGKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	Takeda	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 11 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

SHANGHAI MOJI AND KOBE..... "FOOKSANG" ... Thursday, 1st July, 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW "CHONGKING" ... Friday, 2nd July, 10 a.m.

MANILA "LOOKSANG" ... Saturday, 3rd July, 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "CHONGKING" ... Sunday, 4th July, 10 a.m.

HAIPHONG "TAKSANG" ... Monday, 5th July, 7 a.m.

SANDAKAN "KUMSANG" ... Tuesday, 6th July, 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI "KUMSANG" ... Wednesday, 7th July, 10 a.m.

MANILA & KOBE "CHONGKING" ... Thursday, 8th July, 3 p.m.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" ... Friday, 9th July, 10 a.m.

SANDAKAN "CHONGKING" ... Saturday, 10th July, 10 a.m.

MANILA "YUENSANG" ... Sunday, 11th July, 10 a.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Indo-China) and Moji to Hongkong. Time elapsed 10 days.

Only qualified seamen are carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yantai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wundschuan, etc.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, etc.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 10th June, 1915

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1914

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARDS.

LONDON "MONMOUTHSHIRE" ... On 2nd July.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1915

AGENTS

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"KARMALA"

Captain H. G. Evans, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the C.O.S. S.S. "MADARA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed in the S.S. "KARMALA," due in London on the 15th August, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL S.S. "SAINT RONALD,"

on or about 5th July.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"

on or about 13th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Avenue.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1915.

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AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL,"

4,932 tons, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 6th July.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

General Agents,

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

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C.P.R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s

S.S. "MONTEAGLE"

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon,

WEDNESDAY, 7th July

(instead of 3rd July as previously advised).

for VANCOUVER, via Usual Ports of Call.

For Freight or Passage, apply—

W. D. GRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1915.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL LINE" OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "MONTROSE."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND

STREETS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at

Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves

delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after the 1st July will

be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-

sented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th

July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to

be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 1st July, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1915.

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THE "INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRA,"

having arrived from the above Port, Consignees

of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all

Goods are being landed at their risk into the

Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO-SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KARMALA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.E.	Noon 2nd July.	See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, KASHGAR, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.E.	About 6th July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery.	Noon 17th July.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to:-

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO-SAIL
SHANGHAI, HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd July, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 3rd July, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 4th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 6th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 13th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI".

MANILA LINE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA", "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE-THE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN", and the SS. "KANCHOW", "LIANGCHOW", "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers leave Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanning.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST-PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKUNG"	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 2nd July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 2.30 P.M.
"HAIKUN"	Capt. I. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 2.30 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
via MANILA.

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	15th July.	On 17th July, 11 A.M.
EASTERN	2nd Aug.	On 9th Aug., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	23rd Aug.	On 23rd Aug., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigeration Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A daily qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA. JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 - 18 knots	TUESDAY, 13th July.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 - 21 knots	TUES., 27th July.
CHIYO MARU	22,000 - 21 knots	TUES., 24th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000 - 21 knots	TUES., 14th Sept.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10..	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ..	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ..	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES. SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
KIYO MARU	17,300 - 15 knots	Saturday, 10th July.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to:-

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.
TELEPHONE 29.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES. FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI. FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For	STEAMER	To SAIL.
SHANGHAI	V. CIOTAT	On 1st July.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON and PORTS	ATLANTIQUE	On 10th July, at 1 P.M. (Without Transshipment)

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.
TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE
In Connection with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"TACOMA MARU" T. Hamada THURSDAY, 15th July, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fast speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"DAIREN MARU" S. Nemoto MONDAY, 5th July, at 7 A.M.

"CHOSEN MARU" S. Nemoto TUESDAY, 6th July, at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KAJO MARU" Y. Yamamoto SUNDAY, 4th July, at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer Captain Leaving

"SOSHU MARU" A. Kobayashi THURSDAY, 8th July, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer Captain Leaving

"KEIJO MARU" Imayama THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 10 A.M.

"DAIGI MARU" T. Konishi SATURDAY, 3rd July, at 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Foremura Line have excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO	HAI	KONG			
p.m.		about	about Noon			
June 21	KARMALA	June 23	July 2	MEDINA	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
July 19	SARDINIA	July 12	July 17	MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Aug. 16	KASHGAR	July 26	July 30	MALWA	Aug. 23	Sept. 4
	MALTA	Aug. 9	Aug. 14	PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
		Aug. 23	Aug. 28	MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
		Sept. 6	Sept. 10	MALDOVA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
		Sept. 20	Sept. 25	ABABIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 30
Sept. 27		Oct. 4	Oct. 9	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 9	Nov. 13

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:-			
LONDON			
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£70.	Return £105.
"B"	"	£64.	" £96.
2nd Saloon "A"	"	£48.	" £72.
"B"	"	£44.	" £66.
MARSEILLES			
1st Saloon "A"	Accommodation Single	£65.	Return £99.
"B"	"	£59.	" £89.
2nd Saloon "A"	"	£42.	" £63.
"B"	"	£38.	" £58.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON-PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave PORT SWETTENHAM	Due at MARSEILLES if calling	Due at LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
KARMALA	July 19	July 25	July 31	Aug. 7	Aug. 7	Aug. 15
KASHGAR	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	Sept. 4	Sept. 12
NOVAHA	Sept. 1	Sept. 7	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
SIMLA	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Nov. 6
YANKIN	Oct. 21	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	Nov. 8	Nov. 8	Nov. 16
NYANZA	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 13	Nov. 21

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £54 Single; £81 Return, 2nd Saloon £38 Single; £57 Return

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return, 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to:-

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, via LONDON	KATORI MARU	22,000	THURSDAY, 1st July, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOYAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 8th July, at 4 P.M.
	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th July, at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 11 A.M.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	IYO MARU	12,700	MONDAY, 15th July.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU	8,000	MONDAY, 5th July.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI and KOBE			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915

FOR EUROPE.			
Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong	Leave
KATORI MARU	22,000 Tons	1st July.	Tues., 1st July.
KAMO	16,000	15th July.	15th July.
KASHIMA	20,000	27th July.	27th July.
MISJIMA	16,000	13th Aug.	13th Aug.

FOR AMERICA.			
Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong	Leave
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500 Tons	8th July.	Thurs., 8th July.
SADO	12,500	27th July.	Tues., 27th July.
AVA	12,500	10th Aug.	10th Aug.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to:-

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER
TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 121.

